

PHILANTHROPIST.

C. J. Cleveland

VOLUME VII. NO. 3.

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

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GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.

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EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on

Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.

July 30, 1842.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

CHARLES SELDEN.

BIRNEY & SELDEN.

Attorneys at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILL attend to the collection of claims, to

draw up in Bankruptcy and to all other professional

business which may be confided to their care, in the County

State and Federal Courts.

Office, Court-Square, opposite the South door of the

Court House.

July 30, 1842.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney and Coun-

sellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Massillon,

Ohio.

Will attend to the collection of claims, or other profes-

sional business, in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes,

Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage.

He can be referred to

Hon. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.

" J. C. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio.

" Jas. Wilson, Steubenville, "

" John Sloan, Columbus, "

Messrs. Stanford, Stillwell & Co. New York.

" Dibblee, Pray & Co. "

" J. & R. Mead, "

" Olin, Broadbent & Co. Boston.

" Jesse Smith & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

" G. & A. Wells, Wellsville, "

" L. & S. Brown, Massillon, "

" Farnis & Kelly, "

P. Handy, Esq.

Edison Allen, Esq. Toledo.

Samuel Church, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.

52-1f

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor

at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.

J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district

of this (Saginaw) county. He will make invest-

ments for others in lands; pay over to non-residents their

taxes, and give information generally to persons interested

in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming im-

igrants to it.

Saginaw, July, 1842.

51-1f

MASON WILLSON, Attorney and Counsellor at

Law, North East corner of Columbia and Main

streets.

July 9th, 1842.

51-1f

HENRY STARR, Attorney and Counsellor at

Law, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Main

streets.

July 9th, 1842.

51-1f

ALLEN & LANCASTER, Attorneys at Law N. W.

corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.

July 9th, 1842.

51-1f

CHAS. A. BRYANT.

MANLEY CHAPIN.

BRYANT & CHAPIN.

ATTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and

Court streets.

July 9.

51-1f

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors

at Law, Office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth

streets.

July 9.

51-1f

CHASE & BAILL, Attorneys at Law, East third

street, Cincinnati.

July 9, 1842.

51-1f

Political.

Speech of MR. GIDDINGS.

[CONCLUDED.]

As early as the eleventh year of the reign of

Queen Elizabeth, a Mr. Cartwright is said to have

brought a slave from Russia, &c. would scourge him,

for which he was called to account, &c. (vide Rushworth's

Collections, 468.) At that early day, the law of England

was such, that a man who did not permit his man to

scourge another as a slave on British soil. Other cases

occurred; and in 1773 the celebrated case of Somerset

was decided, in which this doctrine was fully recognized

and established. In that case, a man had brought to

England his slave from Virginia, where slavery was

authorized by the laws of the province. The master

had sent him on board a ship to be taken to one of the

West India islands. He was brought before Lord Mansfield

on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and on the hearing of the case

the doctrine was laid down and recognized that "slavery

is opposed to natural law and an abridgement of natural

right, and can therefore only exist by force of positive

municipal enactment, and must, of course, be strictly

confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating

it." This doctrine has never been deviated from by the

English courts since that time. In the case of Robes vs.

Cockrane, Holroyd, (Justices) speaking of the rights of a

master over his slave, says: "When such rights are

recognized by law, they must be considered as founded,

not upon the law of nature, but upon the particular law

of that country, and must be coextensive with the terri-

tory of that State." Justice Best says:—"Slavery is a local

law; therefore, if a man wish to preserve his slave, let

him attach them to him by affection, or make fast

bars of their prison, or rivet their chains; for the instant

they get beyond the limits where slavery is recognized

by the local law, they have broken their chains, they

have escaped from their prison, and are free." This, too,

is the doctrine recognized on the continent, except where

it has been changed by particular edicts or enactments.

It has also been followed by the supreme and circuit

courts of the United States, and the courts of those States

who have published their decisions, so far as they have

called for judgment on those questions.

The doctrine laid down by the English courts does

not apply to cases in the United States where a slave

"escapes" from a slave State into a free State. In such

cases he does not gain his freedom. This distinction, however,

arises from the provision of our Federal Constitution.

The framers of that instrument were well acquainted

with the law of slavery. The case of Somerset had been

decided nearly twenty years prior to the convention that

formed our Constitution, and while these States were

provinces of the mother country; the doctrine contained

in that case was extremely interesting to the then colonies,

in all of which, at that time,

slavery existed. Prior to the formation of the

Constitution Massachusetts had abolished slavery; Vermont

had never held slaves; N. York and other States were

taking measures to abolish it. Under the common law, as it

then existed, if a slave should escape into a free State, he

would thereby gain his freedom. In this way, it was foreseen

that this species of self-emancipation would greatly diminish

the value of slaves in the Southern States. This evil, as they

deemed it, must be provided against; for that purpose a

clause was inserted that "no person held to service or

labor in one State, escaping into another should be discharged

from such service or labor." This provision is confined to

cases of escape, and does not apply to cases where a slave

is taken to a free State, or goes there with the consent of

his master. Such has been the uniform case of decisions

in both the slave and free States. I might cite a train

of decisions to this effect in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky,

Mississippi, and Louisiana, as well as in Pennsylvania,

Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana. I believe there is no

contradiction of decisions on the subject. I have been unable

to find a case in the reports of any State where these

doctrines are denied. The doctrine appears never to have

been doubted in the United States until lately. At a very

early day after the formation of our Constitution, while

Congress sat in Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania

authorized, and empowering persons to bring from slave

States, and bringing their slaves with them to hold such

slaves within that State for a certain period. This was

done for the express purpose of preventing the emancipation

of such slaves by operation of law. The same reasons gave

rise to what has usually been termed, "the nine months

law" of the State of New York. The reasons for passing

that law were the same as those which urged upon the

passage of the law in Pennsylvania. Persons coming from

the South, with them, could find no law by which to

retain them in service, nor could they take them back

from whence they came; but, on the contrary, on entering

that State, such slaves were absolutely free, for the obvious

reason that there was no law of slavery there by which

their right of self-defence was declared unlawful. For

the purpose, therefore, of enabling such persons to hold

their slaves for a certain time after entering the State, said

law was passed. Thus, sir, the law of slavery being de-

clared to be in force by the courts, jurists, and legisla-

tures, down to the time of this transaction on board the

Virginia—East and West.

Much discussion and no little excitement pervades our

neighbor State, in regard to the re-apportionment of

members of the House of Delegates. We give the following

items to our readers without comment. The proceedings

of a meeting held in Harrison county on the subject of

re-apportionment will be found in another paper of to-day's

paper. The resolutions adopted breathe the right spirit—a

determination to use every effort to wrest from the East

Western Virginia.

Mr. Brown of P. continued his speech commenced on

Tuesday. When he had concluded, Mr. Keen made a few

remarks against the re-apportionment, and was succeeded

by Mr. Morgan on the other side. Mr. Jackson then spoke

some two hours in favor of the re-apportionment. He made

a very able speech, which extorted eulogium from friend

and foe. He dwelt upon the absurdity of the present

basis of representation, and the gross injustice of its

operation upon the West. In the course of his remarks

however he permitted his feelings to gain the mastery

over his judgment, when he said, alluding to the

abolitionists of Ohio, that if the rights of the West

were now refused, the border counties would no longer

stand up, as they have hitherto done, as barriers to

the waves of Abolition that roll and beat against

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PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 6, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR.

LEICESTER KING.

Gems from the Democracy.

C. H. Brough, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has become notorious for his anti-slavery hatred—a hatred assuming at times the character of monomania. No man in the State has more grossly violated every principle of democracy, in his treatment of the colored people; no one has uttered more vulgar abuse against them. His sympathy with the slaveholders has always been undisguised; intolerant in every thing besides, he has displayed the utmost liberality towards slavery. That such a man should be hardy enough to stand up before a popular audience, and assert great democratic truths, without qualification, as earnestly as if he held them in sincerity, could happen in no other country than this,—where systematic hypocrisy on the subject of slavery has become almost the custom of the nation.

On the 4th of July last, Mr. Brough delivered an address, into which, as a matter of course, was infused the very essence of liberty and equality. We have room but for one passage, which, taken in connection with the man's course on the subject of slavery, can excite nothing but disgust. Speaking of the oppression in other parts of the world, he says—

"The spirit of true republicanism abhors this inequality and oppression. It recognizes every citizen as being a component part of the national sovereignty. It allows of no factitious advantages or special privileges to any which the poorest and obscurest may not enjoy. It sees no additional claim to consideration or respect, no greater stake in the common welfare, no higher right to the possession of political power, in any eminence of birth or any extent of wealth. It recognizes no passport to social exaltation but merit and talent alone. It teaches that all men are created equal—brothers of one common family—heirs of a common heritage;—and thus in view of this fraternal connection, it inculcates the divine maxim, 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.' It tolerates no arrogant assumption of right, human or divine, to make the toil and sweat of the many subservient to the luxury of the few."

"All men,"—mark the language! "To make the toil and sweat of the many subservient to the luxury of the few!" Comfortable doctrine this, for slaveholders, of whom the Democracy is the "natural ally." But Democracy is privileged to utter sublime truths, so long as it consents to the deed of supporting a mean and detestable lie.—What care the slaveholders, how much it rants about liberty, so long as it supports slavery?

Col. B. B. Taylor is another of the natural allies of slavery—a staunch foe of the colored man; and he, too, has been perpetrating a fourth of July oration on Liberty and Equality. It occupies nearly two pages in the Ohio Statesman, and of course receives the sanction of its editor. We shall make a few extracts, that every body may see how kindred is the spirit of true democracy to abolitionism. Speaking of the *beau idéal* of an American statesman, he says—

"He will never consent to thus wrong mankind; to commit such practical spoliation upon man's rights; to thus trample him in the dust, and still insolently bid him be happy. He regards man as possessing capacities capable of an indefinite degree of improvement. He considers him a progressive being, and as constantly striving after a higher degree of moral excellence. He pants for the full realization of the sublime conception of the Psalmist, as with prophetic vision, he gazes upon the future moral grandeur of mankind, and addressing his Maker, exclaims of man—'For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast made him to have dominion over the works of his hands, Thou hast put all things under his feet.' Such is the exalted and thrilling view which the truly enlightened and liberal mind, expanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few have received the 'patent of the Deity' to lord it over the rest, but that 'Nature' has been impartial in the bestowment of rights."

We rejoice that this democratic orator's mind is becoming expanded in its views of humanity. How must his generous soul burn with righteous wrath when he remembers how many millions of his brethren, made only "a little lower than the angels," are trodden under foot by his slaveholding allies. How must his heart pant for their deliverance! What emotions of anguish must rend his generous bosom, as he calls to mind, how cruelly his democratic friends in the legislature of Ohio, have put the free colored man, "crowned with glory and honor, under their feet!" For is not Col. Taylor an "American Statesman?"

O, how he loves his race! "Who has not felt," he exclaims, "the grievousness of that injustice which has been practiced for so many ages, and with such a high hand, upon our race, by which man has been robbed of his natural rights, arrested in his onward career, his purest and noblest aspirations stifled, his hopes blasted, and the expression of his wishes and grievances suppressed."

Mr. Taylor, if we mistake not, has voted against the right of a certain portion of his oppressed fellow men, to express their "wishes and grievances!" If he has not, his party has. Can any thing be more beautifully consistent than Democracy?

But Democracy has no prejudices, according to our orator. "It inculcates a sentiment of respect for the feelings and rights of others, it is the spirit of active and rational philanthropy, embracing, within the boundless circle of its sympathies, all classes and conditions of society."

Surely abolitionists have not labored in vain; for their opponents speak as though they had been sitting at their feet.

But, as if to leave no shadow of doubt on this point, Col. Taylor comes out boldly with the cardinal principle of abolitionism. It is not so much the citizen, as the man, that Democracy regards. So we say. Read the following eloquent passage:

"The Democratic principle, as it is manifested in modern civilization, differs in several important particulars, from the manner in which it exemplified itself in the governments of antiquity. In the Democracies of Greece, and in the Republic of Rome, the popular notion of liberty was essentially different from ours. Theirs was the liberty of the citizen, and not the independence of

From Texas.

In the New Orleans Picayune of the 20th inst., we find late dates from Texas. Gen. Davis, commander of the Texian forces at Lipan, has had an engagement with the Mexicans. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of war:

"HEAD QUARTERS TEXIAN VOLUNTEERS, Camp Lipantitan, July 7, 1842."

"This morning, about daylight, the enemy, 700 strong, entered our old encampment, and in a few minutes attacked us in our new position, which we kept up about 20 minutes, and then made a hasty retreat. Three Mexicans were left dead on the field, and from the trails many were dragged off. Their killed and wounded could not have been less than 30 men. I am happy to inform you that we had not a man either killed or wounded. My whole force, including Captain Cameron's company of mounted gun-men, did not exceed 200 men. The Mexican force, as I learn from a wounded prisoner, consisted of 200 regular troops and 500 rancheros, the whole under the command of General Canales. The expedition was fitted for the express purpose of attacking this post.—They had one field-piece, a four-pounder."

"The war bill passed the House of Representatives, and it is said, will pass the Senate on the 16th inst., by a vote of 7 to 5. General Houston himself, so it is reported, is opposed to an offensive war, or, in other words, to invasion; but a large majority of the people are against him."

The bill to make the President commander in person of an army to be raised for the invasion of Mexico, giving him authority to draft one-third of the militia for the purpose, and authorizing him to hypothecate (the right to sell) the public lands for the purpose of raising means, passed the House of Representatives, on the 11th inst., by a vote of 20 to 14."

A bill has passed the Senate of Texas allowing to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy the same pay, rations, and perquisites that are allowed by law to the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States.

From Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th inst., has dates from Mexico to the 6th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the 12th.

Some thirty of the released Texian prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and several of them had already died with the *veneno*, or yellow fever. The balance were at Jalapa with General McLeod, waiting the chartering of a vessel to transport them either to this place or Galveston.

Among those who had died at Vera Cruz, we notice the names of David Landers, of Ohio, and Thomas H. Spooner, of Virginia. Several others were down with the *veneno*, but it was thought they would recover.

Colonel Cook and another officer attached to the Santa Fe expedition, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 11th inst., to make arrangements for the transportation of men out of the country. It was thought they would all be got off by the 20th or 25th of this month.

They had all sorts of a rejoicing at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst.—a turn out of the military, firing of a cannon, ringing of bells, illuminations, tedeums, &c., in celebration of a recent achievement of Commodore Marin, commander of the Mexican navy. It seems that the Commodore has recently succeeded in cutting out and bringing into the port of Vera Cruz, a vessel belonging to Yucatan, and from under the very guns of a fort at Campeche.

The Texian prisoners confined in the convent of Santiago and the Acordada were paraded and addressed by Santa Anna in person, on giving them their liberty. The Diario says that the Texians acknowledged this act of generosity on the part of Santa Anna, with repeated acclamations.

Wabash and Erie Canal.

This great work is so far completed that last Monday, boats passed at the Toledo side-cut, into Lake Erie. The aqueduct across Swan Creek, is not quite finished, that prevents the navigation being carried quite to its termination; although for all practical purposes, the eastern termination may be said to be completed, and it is navigable in its whole extent, by using the Maumee 22 miles, and a short portage. The whole length is 230 miles, 66 of which are in Ohio, and the remainder in Indiana. Lafayette and Toledo are the western termination, and Toledo and Manhattan on Lake Erie.

The first idea of this Canal, was suggested in 1817, and a grant of land by the United States to the State of Indiana, to aid in the work. Gov. Jennings, first Governor of the State of Indiana, who was one of the first, and most active individuals in obtaining the grant: and in the incipient arrangements for commencing the work.—Gov. Clinton of N. Y., took an active part, by correspondence and otherwise, in promoting the project. The State of Ohio very reluctantly came into the arrangement, with the State of Indiana, to make the part within this State; and has been very tardy in the execution, although Ohio has the most profitable part of the Canal, in proportion to length, and the value of the lands she received for making the Canal.

This Canal is the main trunk; it has been the cause of projecting other Canals as feeders, of greater extent than the trunk. The Miami Canal is far advanced towards completion. The most expensive part of the work is finished.—More than two millions of dollars have been expended; and less than half a million would complete the work. The Canal from Lake Michigan, to from its junction at Fort Wayne, is now in progress; also the White Water Canal, and several Rail Roads.

When we take into consideration the uninhabited state of this country when this system of Canals and Rail Roads was undertaken, and their vast extent, it is the most daring enterprise of the world.

The Wabash and Erie Canal, is but one of the links of a vast chain of inland water communication, of more than three thousand miles in extent. East it has two points of termination; the City of New York's one, and Montreal the other. New Orleans is the western termination. It is the connection by water, of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and at New York, the broad Atlantic.—Toledo Blade.

It is stated as a singular coincidence, in the death of Washington, that he drew his last breath in the last hour in the last day of the last week in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century, viz: Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799.

We publish the above from the Wayne County Record, for the purpose of asking the editor of that paper, whether 1799, or 1800, is the last year of the century? We had heretofore supposed that it took 100 years to make a century.

greater intimacy of acquaintance, we find so forcibly expressed by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge in his new magazine, called, "Spirit of the XIXth Century," that we have concluded to copy a considerable part of the article, omitting only some sentences of merely local interest. Mr. Breckenridge entitles his article, "The Result of the Effort made by the Slaveholders' Convention at Annapolis."

"In our number for March, the reader may remember, we published a remonstrance against the petition of the 'Slaveholders' Convention,' referred to above; and gave a syllabus of the plan dictated by that convention to the legislature of Maryland, for the perpetration of slavery in this commonwealth, and for the total ruin of its 62,000 and more free blacks. The bill which was brought into the popular branch of the legislature, by a large and influential committee of the House; was far worse than the project of the convention and exhibited a system of injustice and expediency the most indefensible that was ever, in our knowledge, seriously proposed to the people of this State, by any party, on any subject. We add, with deep regret, that this bill, somewhat amended, but yet retaining its main features, passed the House of Delegates by a majority of ten or eleven votes, out of some eighty odd, that constitutes the body."

"No serious alarm was felt by the public generally, that the legislature would lend itself to such proceedings, until the bill actually passed the lower House; and then only about twelve days remained, before the Assembly would be compelled by the constitution, to adjourn. An immediate and overwhelming burst of public indignation was heard in nearly every part of the State: and in some portions of it, as in the city of Baltimore, the opposition to the bill was apparently almost unanimous. The result was that the Senate rejected the bill, by a vote, we understand, of fifteen to six. And so the matter stood, for the present."

"We have reason to believe that this movement in Maryland is not by any means isolated and unprepared; but that it is part of a concerted plan, covering all the border slave States, if not the entire slave interest; and that it will be renewed from time to time, here and elsewhere, in various forms and under various pretexts, as the ambition of party leaders, or the reckless folly of heated partisans, may suggest. Let the friends of public order and peace, of moderate councils, of the progress of civilization, and of the union of the States, consider the signs of the times, and what their duty calls them to do."

"There can be no doubt, that, throughout all the slave holding country, a state of sound thoughtful and enlightened sentiment, upon this whole subject, is far more extensive than superficial observers have the idea of. We have watched this subject for above twenty years, with deep interest and fixed attention, and with no ordinary opportunities of making up a true judgment. And we unhesitatingly assert, that in our opinion the violent proceedings, counsels and opinions, uttered by newspapers, politicians and loafers, do not express the views of the great mass of the people in the slaveholding States. The people are not in favor of cruel, violent, or unreasonable measures or principles. We appeal to the recent developments of public sentiment in Kentucky and Maryland, in proof and illustration of what we say."

"It is a great element of truth for all practical purposes connected with this whole subject, and which no man, and especially no man who loves the Union, can overlook, that the political condition of the question, as a general case, is shifting every day, and with ceaseless and increasing force; whereas all standing still, much less all going back, is not only impossible in the nature of the case, but it is too ridiculous to be thought of, by men with cool heads and large views. The thing cannot happen, in the nature of the case; it is therefore supremely idle to attempt to force it, by means which only defeat themselves. When South Carolina was as strong as the whole State of New-York, she had one position; when she is hardly as strong as the city of New-York, she has another. When Maryland ranked with Pennsylvania, she was what she was; when she falls behind Illinois, she is what she is; when the slave States were twelve-thirteenths of the Union, as they were when the federal constitution was adopted, the slave interest was quite another thing from what it now is when its physical and political power is as one-third, or as it will be at the next census, when it will be perhaps one-fifth. This is the silent, but sure, and inevitable result of causes which abolitionists never had anything to do with; which pro-slavery men are utterly powerless in resisting; and which, whatever we may think of them, have been working, and will go on to work their own end, by their own inherent force."

"Nothing, then, is more clear, than that this matter of slavery, like every other human problem, must work out, in some form or other, its own solution; and that bad laws or projects are just as certain to disturb, as good ones are to promote, the process. Whatever may be wise or right elsewhere, Maryland determined, before most of us now alive were born, that this problem could receive only a particular solution in her borders; a solution clear, natural, just, politic, practicable, beneficial. For fifty years has she adhered to this opinion. And in our poor judgment, every motive that ever commended to her the policy she has so long pursued, still exists with undiminished force for the future. Fully and faithfully, and coming generations will bless her venerable name. And she will do it. And they who wish her now to depart from her fixed views, will find, unless we greatly err, that the lessons she has so long taught her children, have been well learned, and are hard to forget."

"We have a word to the 'Maryland State Colonization Society,' and its policy and opinions, lately and formerly avowed by itself and its organs. But we forbear; remarking only, and hoping not to be obliged to repeat, that in the subject, that in our opinion the cause never stood higher, nor the society lower, than at present."

These remarks, published at Baltimore, and coming from so decided an anti-abolitionist as Dr. Breckenridge, are themselves a convincing proof of their own truth, and a guaranty for the fulfillment of their predictions. Maryland will not go backward while Dr. B. is there.

For the Philanthropist.

OAKLAND, O., July 1st, 1842.

Dr. BAILEY:

Dear Sir—The Philanthropist of the 22nd ult. did not reach me till to-day, or I should have noticed earlier the remarks of the Mt. Vernon Republican, in reference to the motives of those abolitionists who organized at that place a State Anti-slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-slavery Society, with your comments on those remarks. Had your suggestion to the committee instructed to report an address to the people of Ohio been before them when that duty was performed, it is unlikely they would have considered the subject a proper one to introduce into their communication. As an individual member of that committee, I feel free to express my opinions in relation to this matter, which the other members will doubtless also do if they see occasion for it. If the conjecture of the editor of the Republican be true, that the desire to vote for Corwin was one of the motives for withdrawing from the old Ohio Society, the evidences of its correctness escaped my observation. So far from this being the case, I do not believe a single member of the Ohio American Society will cast a vote for the candidate of either the whig or democratic party, and all who vote at all, I presume will support Judge King, although, in this I may possibly be mistaken, as some may choose to scatter their votes. If Thomas Corwin had possessed the moral courage to adopt such measures during his pre-

the man. The citizen regarded himself as the member of an association, and it was that about which he cared, and for which he was ready to undergo any hardship. "O, sacred privilege of Roman citizenship, once sacred, now trampled upon," exclaims Cicero in his oration against Verres. It was because a Roman citizen had been persecuted and crucified, not that the liberty and rights of a man had been outraged, that the Orator's indignation was roused. Nowhere, in the literature of the ancients, do we meet with a comprehensive declaration of human rights; nowhere do we find that broad assertion of individual liberty and independence which form so important an element in our civilization. The individuality of the man was lost in an overbearing attachment to the forms of institutions of which he fancied himself a part. Nowhere, in either Greece or Rome, do we find, either in the songs of their poets, or the speculations of their philosophers, although both burn with a fervent eloquence, a chart of inalienable human rights, or an assertion of the great principle of equality. It was something beyond their ideas or comprehension. A document similar in character and principle to that of our Declaration of Independence, would have produced as much wonder and sensation as did the teachings of the Apostle Paul at Mar's Hill."

This is all talk. The principal thing in which we differ from ancient republics, is in a declaration. Our practices are pretty much like theirs. With us, as it was with them, the citizen is every thing, the man nothing.

They held slaves in accordance with their principles. We hold slaves in violation of ours. They believed an error, and practiced it. We believe the truth and practice a falsehood. So that if our heads have gone forward, our hearts have gone backward.

"Equality" is the next theme which warms the democratic soul of our orator. Of American Democracy, Equality is the characteristic. "While potent countervailing causes have operated to prevent a speedy development of the democratic principle in Europe, our revolution battered down the most formidable obstacle to its progress here," here where in 13 states of the Union one half the people holds the other half in the condition of brutes, the other thirteen States consenting. Glorious equality!

But, we must not devote too much time even to the sublime truths of Democracy, which are democratic or fanatic, just as they chance to be spoken by a democrat or abolitionist. Three more gems from this oration, and we shall stop.

"It (Democracy) seeks to effect a great moral reformation by the elevation of the whole mass of our population to a more dignified moral condition, to make man, all men, what it is their privilege to be, and to rid the world of the unutterable miseries and groanings occasioned by the merciless dominion of the few over the many. This moral reformation it seeks to effect, in part, by the aid of the principle of Equality, which is another attribute of democracy. This equality it would effect, not as the enemies of democracy disingenuously charge, by pulling down all men to a common level, but by elevating all to a yet higher and more exalted moral and intellectual condition. Here is yet a wide field for the enterprise of the philanthropic statesman."

"The elevation of the whole mass of our population"—and this from one of the natural allies of slavery!

"Such, then, is the reformation which Democracy seeks; the impartial distribution of the protection and favors of government; the general elevation and progress of all men; the general equality of all; and hence it is an elevating principle as well as a principle of reformation and equality."

Three cheers for such democracy! "For Democracy acts upon the principle that prosperity, both national and individual, grows out of the observance of justice and right, and that misery must result from the infliction of injustice and the practice of wrong. A departure from justice and right always inflicts a corresponding punishment, sooner or later, upon the guilty nation or people. Of the truth of this remark, 'the times' are a striking example."

So much for the Democracy of the North—the handmaid of the South.

Now, the question is, do these 'democrats believe what they say, or not? If they do, then their foul opposition to abolitionism, and open support of slavery, are crimes so abominable, that words cannot be found strong enough to define them. If they do not, their hypocrisy is enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honest man. But, whether they believe or not the principles which they are so fond of proclaiming, let us assure them, that vain are all efforts to limit their application. These principles derive their force from their universality; and you can no more confine their application to a white skin, than you can make the Almighty hate the work of his own hands. We commend Mr. Taylor to a passage in his own oration, where he is alluding to the part the British Barons took in procuring the Bill of Rights.

"It may, indeed, appear strange, that an aristocratic order should preserve a democratic principle. It shows, however, that the Barons could not prevent the influence upon the masses of principles which they intended to appropriate to their own exclusive advantage. But it is a striking proof that there is a Power above us that shapes and directs our actions to His own ends. It is written, that God will make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath will He restrain. It is not of course to be presumed that the aristocracy of Europe intended to extend the ed by any action of theirs to aid in the general enfranchisement of society, or the elevation of the wronged and oppressed masses to an equality of rights with themselves,—any more than the white aristocracy of this country intend by setting forth such principles as abound in Mr. Taylor's address, to aid in the enfranchisement of the two and a half million laboring population of the South. But, there is a Power above them that shapes and directs their actions to His own ends. How much better, more noble were it, to be co-workers with God, than the blind instruments of His will."

Our Institutions.

In the speech of Santa Anna, on opening the constituent Congress of Mexico, June 10, we find the following passages:

"The seductive example of felicity, up to that time, (1824), always on the increase in the United States of America, led us to the compromising adoption of a system of government that suited only that singular people. Transcendental as was the error, we imagined that the United States owed their prosperity to their institutions, and not to the character of their people."

"We imagined, that by writing down for ourselves the same laws, and by adopting the same forms, we could effectuate a complete revolution in the habits, and customs, and national spirit of the Mexicans. Debility and disunion were the consequences, because the action of the Government, everywhere, proved a nullity."

It might not be uninteresting to inquire what influence the conduct of this country towards Mexico has had, in weaning the Mexicans from

the seductive example of her powerful neighbor. But, we would now only call attention to the truth contained in the remarks of Santa Anna. Certainly, our institutions are unsuited to the character of the Mexican people. They require general intelligence, an experience in the art of self-government, and a habit of submission to law, which no other people, save the good people of this country, and the stock from which they sprung, have ever displayed. From England, in fact, we derived the art of self-government; and this art was greatly improved by the discipline to which the circumstances of the Colonies subjected them. But, after all, neither the experience we inherited from the parent stock, nor our early training in self-government, would have caused our institutions to work happily, had it not been for the peculiar circumstances of the country. We allude to its division into States, the fertility of its soil, its facilities for commerce, its material for manufactures, the abundance of its land, and the sparseness of its population.

Even under these happy auspices, it cannot yet be said that the "grand experiment" has exactly fulfilled the hopes of its friends. That there is a growing spirit of insubordination among the people, cannot be denied. That collision between the States, and between the Federal and State sovereignties, and between the different departments of the General Government, have multiplied and assumed a grave aspect of late, every body will acknowledge; and that, with an enterprising people, a country of vast extent, gifted by heaven with every attribute that can minister to human happiness; amidst seasons marked by the superabundant bounties of Providence, the whole nation is bankrupt in character, crushed by debt, while its rulers exhibit a deplorable ignorance of the causes and remedies of the universal distress, is matter of common observation. This is the more wonderful, when we consider that no costly schemes for the amelioration of the human race, no splendid projects for propagating our institutions among other nations, have absorbed our means. On the contrary, the whole attention both of the government and the people has been devoted to their own interests, so much so, that the policy of the country has been signally selfish and narrow.

Surely, such a view of the subject cannot but start the suspicion in the minds of the most unreflecting, that there is something radically wrong in our social condition and compact; and, in truth, it is a suspicion, or rather a growing conviction of this kind in the public mind, on which the Liberty men would rely to a great extent in prosecuting their enterprise. They believe that they can demonstrate to the people, that this thing, this element, so radically wrong, is the poison of slavery, which, diffused through society and government, is corrupting public virtue, paralyzing public spirit, crippling industry, and blighting and blasting whatever it touches.

Duellists, Temperance, &c.

There is a society of Washingtonians, in New York, who assumed the name of "Marshall," in honor of T. F. Marshall. By this time, we hope, they are satisfied with the simple title "Washingtonian." The extreme haste the multitude was in, to offer incense to this man, was only another example of that common infirmity of our nature,—a disposition to place the intellectual above the moral, and to be captivated rather by the superficial and showy, than the solid and useful. Mr. Marshall had said many fine things, but done nothing exhibiting any wisdom; and yet he became the theme of every letter-writer in Washington. His most unlucky and criminal move against the right of petition, in the person of J. Q. Adams, clouded for a time his prospects—but the cloud rolled away, when he came forth as a speech-maker on Temperance. He had shown most gross disrespect towards one of the most venerable men in the republic—he had been guilty of attempting to strike down the right of petition, fetter the representative, and gag the constituent—all of which ought to have disgraced him in the estimation of a free people, and have excited a deep distrust of his judgment and his principles. No good cause ought to have sought the aid of such a man, till he had given evidence of more sobriety of judgment, and a better state of feeling. But, no sooner did he appear as a Temperance orator, than sober men, good patriots, ladies and clergymen, went off into a paroxysm of admiration, forgetting the bad deeds of his past career, and that no trust could be safely reposed in one who had raised his arm against the sacred form of Liberty. They attached too much importance to the gifts of imagination and language; and what has been their reward? The man whom they caressed as an idol, has shown himself an untamed tiger. In cold blood, he shot down his fellow man, in cheerful obedience to a damning code of honor, and then sought eagerly another shot, that he might send the soul of him he had slain, reeking with the blood of self-murder, into the presence of a holy God! What else could be expected of a man, who under the cloak of a love for the Union, had struck at Liberty, and its first advocate in Congress?

The public press has uttered a loud note of condemnation. It is right. These murders under the law of honor, ought to be whipped with scorpions; the indignation of an insulted community should fall like the lightning of heaven upon them; and at the door of every man's house, and at the entrance to every office of profit or honor under the government, a flaming sword should be placed, turning every way, and guarding against the pollution of their footsteps, until they should cover themselves with sackcloth, and give overwhelming proof of radical reformation.

But, while we condemn the less, with rebuke the greater! Every press teems with rebuke of Marshall—but a whole party, with its presses, is already marshalling under the banner of another duellist,—one, whose example and profession have given countenance to gentlemanly murder. Yes,—Henry Clay is to be the candidate of the great Whig party, and will receive, we doubt not, the votes of many of those very Washingtonians, and clergymen, who are now so horrified at the conduct of poor Marshall, that they are anxious to shake their garments clear of him. They cannot even admit this duellist as an advocate of the Temperance cause; but the other duellist they will vote for, as their President!

We see Marshall is out in the National Intelligencer, against the editor of the American Journal of Temperance, who seems disposed to acquit himself of all connection with a duellist. Poor

Marshall! Let him go for comfort to the American Colonization Society. That has no squeamishness in respect to this kind of murder. Its President is Henry Clay, and it can have no objection to T. F. Marshall as a Vice-President.

Woolen Manufacture.

It is estimated that about 625 sets of machinery, consuming, when running, 19,065,000 lbs. of wool per annum, half the whole product of the country, are now standing still. Arrangements are in progress, it is said, among some of the New England manufacturers, to wind up their business altogether. This state of things is attributed, not only to the frauds practised in the collection of the revenue, and the want of specific duties, but to the fact that a deficiency of capital and skill results in greater and more certain loss in this business than any other.

Of course, much evil will follow, both to the employers and employed; but so long as the vast expanse of rich lands in the West invites labor and capital, the evil must be temporary. If more reliance were placed on the diversion of enterprise in this way, and less upon governmental policy, which, owing to the conflicting interests of free and slave labor, must, in this country, always be fluctuating, till one of these forms of labor ceases to exist, it would be better for all concerned. The truth is, the less the Government, and the more the laws of trade have to do with the industrial pursuits of a country, the better.

Party Spirit.

The first day of the session of the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Taylor submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in the enactment of a law "for the apportionment of the seats among the several States, according to the sixth census," has exercised the power of prescribing the manner in which the members of the Federal Legislature shall be elected; and whereas, such an exercise of power is at variance with all past usage, and hostile to the spirit of the Constitution; and, in its tendency, subversive of the most important rights of sovereignty incident to the State Governments. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Congress has no right, under the Constitution of the United States, to prescribe the manner, time, or place of holding elections for members of its own body, or of electing members of the State Legislatures, except in case where the Legislatures of the States shall refuse or neglect to make provision for the same.

Resolved, That if this General Assembly shall proceed to divide the State of Ohio into single districts, for the election of members of Congress, it will not be done through a slavish spirit of obedience to the imperious mandate lately enacted from that body, but in accordance with long established custom and the peculiar preferences of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, acting in behalf of the people of the State of Ohio, do hereby solemnly protest against the late glaring attempt of the national Legislature to encroach upon the independent sovereignty of the several States composing this Union, and the second section of the act aforesaid, is hereby pronounced to be arbitrary, unconstitutional, nugatory, and void.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their utmost influence in effecting the repeal of the said second section of the act aforesaid.

The preamble does not sustain the resolutions. The former assumes that prescribing the manner of apportioning representatives, &c. on the part of Congress, is hostile to the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution; while the resolutions declare that it is palpably unconstitutional. We regard all this as a mere ebullition of party spirit.

The provision for districting the States is a good one, so confessed even by those who denounce it; but it is necessary, by a measure introduced by one party, that the other should condemn it, and so, all at once, it is discovered to be an unconstitutional exercise of power. This miserable party spirit, common to both parties, is the curse of the country, and should be warred against by every good citizen. As to the constitutionality of the provision, no candid man can doubt, after looking at Sect. IV., Art. I, of the Constitution:

"The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators."

This is enough for an honest man, but not for him who would split a hair, for the sake of showing that there was a difference between him and his opponent. We confess we have a particular reason for hating this party spirit, independently of the inherent absurdity of two parties trying to see how many points of difference they can start, and how monstrously they can magnify them. It is the great hindrance it presents to any united effort among the Anti-Slavery people of the country, to break down the domination of the slave power, the grand foe to every important interest of the nation.

The South and the Navy and Army. Slaveholders are carrying every thing in their own way, as it respects the army and navy. They must have an army and navy to protect slavery. The North must bear the chief of the pecuniary burthen, must furnish the soldiers and sailors, but the South must supply the officers. And then colored persons must be excluded! Yes, men who received the praise of General Jackson for their bravery in the battle of New Orleans; who constituted a large portion of the crew of Commodore McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of the Wasp in the fight with the Peacock, are now for the first time to be excluded from both army and navy, unless in the capacity of cooks, stewards or servants—because, forsooth, it does not suit slavery to allow arms to the blacks. Mr. Calhoun is the author of this new infamous restriction. Slaveholders regulate every thing in this country. The black slaves they compel to do their servile work—their white slaves alone, must fight for them. This restriction is in the form of an amendment to the bill for enlistments in the navy and army. We have some faint hope that it may be rejected in the House.

Routes to the East. The rapidly increasing facilities of navigation between the different parts of our country are among our strongest bands of union. We observe the statement that the journey between Baltimore and Wheeling now requires ordinarily only 41 hours. In a good boat or by stage the distance from this city to Wheeling may be easily traveled in forty-eight hours. Thus the whole distance from Cincinnati to Boston by the Wheeling and Baltimore route may be traveled in 113 hours.

There is another route on which the journey may soon be performed even more expeditiously. The rail roads now in progress, connecting Cincinnati with Lake Erie, at Sandusky, will, probably, be completed in a few years; and

by this route a great part of the travelling intercourse between the East and West will then be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake the distance may be accomplished easily in 16 hours: a magnificent steam packet will then receive the passengers and transport them to Buffalo, in 20 hours; and say in 34 hours; the whole distance from Cincinnati to Boston requiring only 70 hours! Does this prediction startle any one? In a very few years it will pass into history and be regarded as a very common plain fact.

Capt. Duffy—The Chronicle.

The Columbus Freeman has been suspended. We deeply regret it; for Captain Duffy's many course should have won for him a liberal support; and it is no doubt, but for the extraordinary pressure of the times, to which no branch of industry is more sensitive than that of newspaper publication.

The Chronicle, in its notice of this suspension, chooses to indulge a jeering tone. It seems to glory in the assumed fact that the derangement of business and the pressure of pecuniary distress have stifled the Core of Liberty in the hearts of the people. That this is true to some extent we must candidly admit, while we sincerely deplore it. But there is a multitude of exceptions; and the Chronicle and its kindred prints will find, when the day of trial comes, that thousands of voters will be ready to avow their conviction that the only way to restore prosperity is to restore Liberty.

District of Columbia.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis.

The times whirl about—and we whirl too.

I don't hold that every man is bound to maintain for life every thought or even association he may chance to stumble into. Such a rule would be too hard for poor human nature, under its present regimen. From child to boy, from boy to man—and so along to second childhood, we must expect to make some false moves; take some false jumps; have to tread back our steps, and be very glad to escape even so. And then, for politicians,—should we insist on their being consistent? Madison stoutly opposed the first United States Bank, but finally he voted to, and helped make the second. Mr. Clay did something like this. As for Calhoun—he has boxed the compass so often, that I defy the best political skipper in this whole nation to lay down his course, or make out his political log-book.

Every man, of course, has a right to alter his bearing, so that he do it not for the worse, and can make it fairly out that he is now rather less a fool than he had been. But, notwithstanding the known mutability of this changing world, there are some metamorphoses which strike us with no little wonderment. Certain subjects, when they become heated, will make some men quaver and quibble and veer about like the magnetic needle when approaching certain disturbing or attractive substances.

I have been led into this preamble, by reflecting how men and communities have lately made themselves notorious for jumping "Jim Crow" on the subject of slavery. Among the existing anti-slavery publications, there is none, perhaps, more snailish—though many more bold—than the Journal of Commerce. And yet, how it talked and sung, less than a dozen years ago! I give a specimen. It is a downright, manly, straight-ahead abolition paragraph. But times are changed. Possibly the conductors of the Journal of Commerce have changed, though one or more of the present is reputed religious; or the Journal quoted may have been another Journal, not so dependent for its gains on the products of unoccupied labor. Any how, there seems to be a considerable change, somewhere!

By the way, can any body give us any account of the present state of Columbia? It has been divided, I think, into three governments. Could not the Journal of Commerce furnish its slaveholding friends with some crumbs of comfort from there? Did they sever on account of the dearest rights of slaveholding? Or has emancipation been followed by extermination? If so, why don't the Journal speak? And again—as our slaveholding masters inhibit us Anglo-Saxons from acknowledging Hayti, should they not also wipe off the stain of being connected with emancipating as well as emancipated peoples.

Mr. Clay accused Bolivar of taking the bloody road leading over the liberties of mankind. What report from Bolivar's "footsteps"? How do they square with Clay's? But, to the extract:

From the Journal of Commerce, 1829.

"SLAVERY IN COLUMBIA.—The anxiety and efforts of the Columbian government to rid themselves of the curse of slavery, and to reinstate an injured class of men in the enjoyment of those rights which our Constitution declares to be 'unalienable.'—BUT TO THE BLUSH THE TARDY AND HEARTLESS PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT.—Scarcely had that republic established its own freedom, when it enacted laws for extending the like privilege to enslaved Africans within its limits. Certain revenues arising in the different Provinces were sacredly set apart for this purpose, beginning with those who were most worthy to be free, and always proceeding with the consent of the proprietors. At the same time it was provided that the children of slaves born after a certain period, should be involuntarily free. The number of children born of slaves since the law went into operation, is probably not less than 20,000. Let this system be continued a few years longer, and to the triumph of their arms, the Columbians will add this greater glory, that the groans of a slave are not heard from the Orinoco to the Assany."

See Niles' Register, Aug. 1, 1829, vol. 36, p. 307.

"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!

The pride of the world and the child of the skies."

But, here is something else. May be it has been published once, but it is well worth publishing twice and again. Suppose we put it alongside of Mr. Clay's famous Anti-Slavery speech!—and show in what way our march is onward!—and help us to re-echo the chant—

Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!

I would give something for a list of names appended to the subjoined petition, and Mr. Clay's bantling. Let us know WHO HAS CHANGED.

If there is a den of wickedness and abomination on this earth, the city of Washington is one.—Yet our nation slumbers under the utter disregard which the favored institution brings on its reputation in the character of its very capital; which, to the utter shame of our whole country, is a slave mart—a haunt of riot and debauchery!—And petitions for reform from citizens who feel

these blighting influences, operating in what should be the very centre of pulsation of American freedom,—are to be rejected,—scored,—SPURNED, by the representatives of the people!

[From Niles' Register, vol. 34, p. 191—May 17, 1828.]

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

"We, the undersigned, CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY OF WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, in the District of Columbia, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impedes the prosperity and happiness of this District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us.

"While the laws of the United States denounce the foreign slave trade as piracy, and punish with death those engaged in its perpetration, there exist in this District, the seat of the National Government, a domestic slave trade, scarcely less disgraceful in its character, and even more demoralizing in its influence; for this is not, like the former, carried on against a barbarous nation. Its victims are reared up among the people of this country, educated in the precepts of the same religion, and imbued with similar domestic attachments.

"These people are, without their consent, torn from their homes, husbands and wives are cruelly separated, and sold into distant parts; children are taken from their parents, without regard to the ties of nature, and the most tender feelings of affection are broken for ever.

"Nor is this traffic confined to those who are legally slaves for life. Some who are entitled to freedom, and many who have a limited time to serve, are sold into unconditional slavery; and, owing to the clandestine nature of their sale, they are generally carried out of the District before the necessary steps can be taken for their relief.

"We behold these scenes continually taking place among us, and lament our inability to prevent them. The people of this District have, within themselves, no means of legislative redress, and we, therefore, appeal to your honorable body, as the only one invested by the American Constitution with the power to legislate for this District.

"Nor is it only from the rapacity of slaveholders that the colored race in this District are doomed to suffer. Even the laws which govern us, sanctioned and direct, in certain cases, a procedure which we believe to be unjust and glaringly unjust, by any thing at present known within the bounds of Christianity. An instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred last winter, we will briefly relate.

"A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Washington. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at public auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slaveholder, and taken to his plantation in Carolina never to be removed.

"In three weeks from their appearance at the auction, the South would be in one conflagration. The chains of a million of men would be broken, and by what power could they ever again be riveted? We say that this course is dictated alike by self-preservation and by philanthropy."

Mr. King was asked if he believed this! He did not believe that they could establish themselves there never to be removed, but he believed that they could establish themselves there and produce great trouble for us.

[Mr. Merriweather made a remark inaudible to the Reporter.]

Mr. King continued. He knew his colleague's gallantry and his courage, but he was not going to fight most bravely. He was not going into the question of the courage of the American people, or to argue that the South was unable to defend itself; but he maintained that whatever mistakes British merchants might be led into with regard to a war with this country, was nothing for our protection. If they thought they could conquer us, it would give us a great deal of trouble to show them that they could not do it.

All that Mr. K. wished to show by this was, that the opinion was very strong in the minds of the British statesmen and merchants that they could not do it. He was not going to say that the southern portion of it, destroy our commerce and subject us to ruinous losses; and that was what would cause a war with Mexico, if any thing.

They had heard a good deal said (continued Mr. K.) about the number of naval officers. What should be the navy in time of war? The policy, he presumed, in increasing the number of officers in the navy, was to have them as superannuated, in order to take charge of ships built on emergencies, and that we might in case of necessity convert our first class of merchant ships into ships of war, and especially as this had been rendered feasible by the improvements made within the last few years.

Then it would seem to be policy, and a wise policy, to have a war establishment of officers on hand. We could build a ship in 3 months, but it took twenty years to make an officer. We could not make a man of the navy in a moment, but if we had officers we might arm our steamers and our merchant ships at any moment of necessity; but unless we had officers to command them they would be of no avail.

With a population of seventeen million people, with a national debt of twenty million of dollars, and with commerce on the ocean worth two hundred million dollars, and with annual exports of one hundred and thirty millions and goods, gentlemen were frightened to death at forty men captains, twenty or thirty lieutenants, and as many midshipmen, and they talked as if the country was totally ruined and the Government going to predication, unable to maintain itself.

Mr. K. was utterly amazed at this. He ventured to say it was not the sentiment of the country, and that if they made the proposed reduction in the navy, they would not be borne out by public opinion. What was the condition of the Southern and Western country in case of war with Mexico? What would the protection of the constituents of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CARUTHERS) and of the whole valley of the Mississippi be worth? What would become of the Southern coast, Southern commerce, and Southern property of all sorts! And yet "conquer, conquer," "strike down the public service for the sake of economy," was heard from all quarters of the House; and because a few thousand dollars were desired to maintain a sufficient number of officers to man our ships, they were to be reduced to the level of the Government was unable to support these expenses!

Mr. K. maintained that our true policy was in time of peace to support as many officers as we might want in time of war. If they did not choose to keep as many ships in commission as we now had, let them say so. Mr. K. thought that the number in commission was not too large; but, above all things; he said, do not reduce your officers, but rather increase them.

He had heard it said in this debate that the amount asked for this year was so enormously greater than was ever asked for before as to startle the Legislature. The amount appropriated last year was more than one million greater than the estimates for this year. It was not a fact that the Secretary of the Navy had asked for a great increase in the navy. He had asked the means to maintain it as it now is.

Mr. K. would remind Southern gentlemen of another most extraordinary circumstance that had recently come to his notice. The British Prime Minister, for the first time in the history of that country or of this, had presumed in debate in the House of Commons to allude to the domestic policy of this country and of the South. It was a most ominous intimation he had given us; and would gentlemen of the South go for reducing the only arm of our defence on which they themselves were their constituents with all these things staring them in the face, having voted for these reductions to bring the officers of the navy into disgrace by refusing the necessary appropriations for their support. If he was to be taxed at all, let him be taxed for the defence of those most dear to him—for the support of his wife and children, and on which he could rely in time of danger."

The upshot of which is, that we are to pay several millions to maintain a set of idle officers, ready to die battle for slavery in the event of

of slave States, and who believe that the great source of our public calamities is found in the encroachments of the slave power on constitutional right, and the perversion of the powers of the Government to the support and extension of slavery, and the encouragement of slave labor, while the liberty of the free laborer has been contemned, and free labor itself has been oppressed, and discouraged, and dishonored.

S.

Congress.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Quite an interesting debate took place, July 22d, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The appropriations having been reduced by the House, the Senate amended the bill in this respect, and the debate in the House arose on the propriety of this measure. Mr. King, of Georgia, agreed with the Senate and was opposed to reduction. He spoke of the probability of a war with Great Britain. To show why the slaveholders were so anxious to increase the navy, we shall quote a paragraph from Mr. King's speech.

"Mr. King would call attention for a moment to an extract from Fraser's Magazine, a high-toned journal, one that spoke by authority. He says in view of war between Great Britain and the United States—and Mr. K. begged the attention of southern gentlemen, and especially his honorable colleague (Mr. Merriweather) who had made such a hit, not exactly against the Navy, but against the Secretary of the Navy, and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

"That in one morning, a force of ten thousand men could be raised in Jamaica for the enfranchisement of their brethren in America. Such a force supported by two battalions of Englishmen and 20,000 muskets, would establish a British colony in Carolina never to be removed. In three weeks from their appearance at the auction, the South would be in one conflagration. The chains of a million of men would be broken, and by what power could they ever again be riveted? We say that this course is dictated alike by self-preservation and by philanthropy."

Mr. King was asked if he believed this! He did not believe that they could establish themselves there never to be removed, but he believed that they could establish themselves there and produce great trouble for us.

[Mr. Merriweather made a remark inaudible to the Reporter.]

Mr. King continued. He knew his colleague's gallantry and his courage, but he was not going to fight most bravely. He was not going into the question of the courage of the American people, or to argue that the South was unable to defend itself; but he maintained that whatever mistakes British merchants might be led into with regard to a war with this country, was nothing for our protection. If they thought they could conquer us, it would give us a great deal of trouble to show them that they could not do it.

All that Mr. K. wished to show by this was, that the opinion was very strong in the minds of the British statesmen and merchants that they could not do it. He was not going to say that the southern portion of it, destroy our commerce and subject us to ruinous losses; and that was what would cause a war with Mexico, if any thing.

They had heard a good deal said (continued Mr. K.) about the number of naval officers. What should be the navy in time of war? The policy, he presumed, in increasing the number of officers in the navy, was to have them as superannuated, in order to take charge of ships built on emergencies, and that we might in case of necessity convert our first class of merchant ships into ships of war, and especially as this had been rendered feasible by the improvements made within the last few years.

Then it would seem to be policy, and a wise policy, to have a war establishment of officers on hand. We could build a ship in 3 months, but it took twenty years to make an officer. We could not make a man of the navy in a moment, but if we had officers we might arm our steamers and our merchant ships at any moment of necessity; but unless we had officers to command them they would be of no avail.

With a population of seventeen million people, with a national debt of twenty million of dollars, and with commerce on the ocean worth two hundred million dollars, and with annual exports of one hundred and thirty millions and goods, gentlemen were frightened to death at forty men captains, twenty or thirty lieutenants, and as many midshipmen, and they talked as if the country was totally ruined and the Government going to predication, unable to maintain itself.

Mr. K. was utterly amazed at this. He ventured to say it was not the sentiment of the country, and that if they made the proposed reduction in the navy, they would not be borne out by public opinion. What was the condition of the Southern and Western country in case of war with Mexico? What would the protection of the constituents of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CARUTHERS) and of the whole valley of the Mississippi be worth? What would become of the Southern coast, Southern commerce, and Southern property of all sorts! And yet "conquer, conquer," "strike down the public service for the sake of economy," was heard from all quarters of the House; and because a few thousand dollars were desired to maintain a sufficient number of officers to man our ships, they were to be reduced to the level of the Government was unable to support these expenses!

Mr. K. maintained that our true policy was in time of peace to support as many officers as we might want in time of war. If they did not choose to keep as many ships in commission as we now had, let them say so. Mr. K. thought that the number in commission was not too large; but, above all things; he said, do not reduce your officers, but rather increase them.

He had heard it said in this debate that the amount asked for this year was so enormously greater than was ever asked for before as to startle the Legislature. The amount appropriated last year was more than one million greater than the estimates for this year. It was not a fact that the Secretary of the Navy had asked for a great increase in the navy. He had asked the means to maintain it as it now is.

Mr. K. would remind Southern gentlemen of another most extraordinary circumstance that had recently come to his notice. The British Prime Minister, for the first time in the history of that country or of this, had presumed in debate in the House of Commons to allude to the domestic policy of this country and of the South. It was a most ominous intimation he had given us; and would gentlemen of the South go for reducing the only arm of our defence on which they themselves were their constituents with all these things staring them in the face, having voted for these reductions to bring the officers of the navy into disgrace by refusing the necessary appropriations for their support. If he was to be taxed at all, let him be taxed for the defence of those most dear to him—for the support of his wife and children, and on which he could rely in time of danger."

The upshot of which is, that we are to pay several millions to maintain a set of idle officers, ready to die battle for slavery in the event of

a war with Great Britain. There can be no great retrenchment of expenses while slavery requires the protection of the General Government.

But, the free States must not only be burdened with extravagant expenditures for the support of supernumerary officers, for the protection of slavery, and furnish the seamen, to man our ship; but these supernumerary officers must Southern men.

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THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—REV. J. BLANCHARD is delivering a short course of Sermons on the above subject, on Sabbath mornings, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CITIZENS ATTEND.—THE LIBERTY MEN

Meet on Sycamore street between 7th and 8th, on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. at early candlelight. Interesting addresses and able speeches are expected. The people generally are invited to attend.

Meetings are also expected to be held during the week in the second and third Wards, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF AUG. 5.

Ohio.

All City Notes, - - - - - 2 prem

Urban certificates, - - - - - 70 dis

Granville, - - - - - 80 dis

West Union, - - - - - no sale

Shelburne, new bank, - - - - - no sale

Small notes of the State, - - - - - par

Miami Exporting Co., - - - - - 75 dis

Manitowish, - - - - - 60 dis

New Bank of Circleville, - - - - - 1 prem

Other Banks, 5's and upwards, - - - - - 1 prem

Whitewater Canal notes, - - - - - 8 dis

St. Joseph's Rail Road, - - - - - no sale

German Bank of Wooster, - - - - - no sale

Lancaster, - - - - - 8 dis

Children's Bank, - - - - - 8 dis

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, - - - - - 50 dis

Bank of Cleveland, - - - - - 75 dis

Franklin Bank of Columbus, - - - - - 7 dis

Bank of Michigan, - - - - - no sale

Farmers and Mechanics, - - - - - no sale

Meacham County, payable at Columbus, - - - - - no sale

All Banks, - - - - - 1 1/2 prem

State Bank and Branches, - - - - - par

State Bank and Branches, - - - - - 62 dis

State Bank of Cairo, - - - - - no sale

All Banks, - - - - - 6 dis

Mobile Banks, - - - - - 45 dis

Other Banks, in interior, - - - - - 42 1/2 dis

State and Real Estate Banks, - - - - - 70 dis

Augusta and Savannah, - - - - - 7 dis

All solvent Banks, - - - - - 12 1/2 15 00

All solvent Banks, - - - - - 2 dis

Charleston Banks, - - - - - 2 dis

Other solvent Banks, - - - - - 24 dis

All New Orleans Banks, - - - - - uncertain

N. Orleans Bank of Deposit Notes, - - - - - broken

Clifton and Port Hudson, - - - - - no sale

Bank of Pensacola, - - - - - no sale

New York, generally, - - - - - 1 prem

New York City, do, - - - - - 2 prem

Pennsylvania, do, - - - - - par

Philadelphia, do, - - - - - 84

Wheeling Post Notes, - - - - - 5 dis

